

\* \* \* I then went back to the use of Milks Emulsion and used six bottles and can now say that I am well. \* \* \* Remember, you take no chances. Milks Emulsion is an absolute preventative for spasmodic croup. \* \* \* Milks Emulsion will build up the system, improve the appetite, enrich the blood and strengthen the organs of the throat and lungs which are only too often the cause of croupy, sick and puny children. Mothers endorse Milks Emulsion because it strengthens and builds up their children as nothing else has ever done, rendering them less liable to contract many of the contagious diseases so rife among children," as the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 31, 1920, the said Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind., having filed its answer admitting the averments of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled according to law.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**S210. Adulteration and misbranding of screened cracked cottonseed cake.**

U. S. \* \* \* v. F. W. Brode & Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12111. I. S. No. 12038-r.)

On June 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against F. W. Brode & Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 4, 1919, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of an article which was unlabeled, but which was described in a confirmation of sale as "Screened cracked cake 43 per cent protein," and which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 6.43 per cent total nitrogen or 40.23 per cent of protein.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a cottonseed meal of less than 43 per cent of protein had been substituted in whole or in part for cottonseed meal containing 43 per cent of protein, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was a cottonseed meal of less than 43 per cent protein, prepared in imitation of, and offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, screened cracked cake containing 43 per cent protein.

On June 26, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**S211. Adulteration and misbranding of Old Process Laxo Cake Meal. U. S.**

\* \* \* v. Chicago Heights Oil Mfg. Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8563. I. S. Nos. 11380-m, 17143-m, 19858-m.)

On May 29, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Chicago Heights Oil Mfg. Co., a corporation, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 5, 1917, from

the State of Illinois into the States of Kentucky and Ohio, and on or about February 20, 1917, from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, of quantities of an article, labeled in part "Old Process Laxo Cake Meal," which in each of the three shipments was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article shipped to Kentucky made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained more than 50 per cent of weed seeds or screenings.

Adulteration of this article was alleged in the information for the reason that a cake meal made from ground flaxseed and over 50 per cent of ground flaxseed screenings had been substituted wholly for "Cake Meal \* \* \* made from: Ground Flax Seed, Ground Flax Seed Screenings 15%," which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Cake Meal \* \* \* made from: Ground Flax Seed, Ground Flax Seed Screenings 15%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was a cake meal made from ground flaxseed and 15 per cent of ground flaxseed screenings, and for the further reason that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was a cake meal made from ground flaxseed and 15 per cent of ground flaxseed screenings, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a cake meal made from ground flaxseed and 15 per cent of ground flaxseed screenings, but was a cake made from ground flaxseed and a larger amount of ground flaxseed screenings, to wit, over 50 per cent of ground flaxseed screenings.

Examination of a sample of the article from the first shipment to Ohio showed that this product contained more than 40 per cent of weed seeds or screenings. The other shipment to Ohio contained over 50 per cent of weed seeds or screenings.

Adulteration of the article in each of these shipments was alleged for the reason that a mixture composed in part of weed seeds or screenings cake had been substituted in whole or in part for "Cake Meal (Unscreened Flaxseed Oil Feed) \* \* \* Ingredients: Unscreened Flaxseed," which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article in these shipments was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Cake Meal (Unscreened Flaxseed Oil Feed) \* \* \* Ingredients: Unscreened Flaxseed," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was cake meal (unscreened flaxseed oil feed), a product composed of unscreened flaxseed, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was cake meal (unscreened flaxseed oil feed), a product composed of unscreened flaxseed, whereas, in truth and in fact, said article was not cake meal (unscreened flaxseed oil feed), a product composed of unscreened flaxseed, but was a mixture composed of, to wit, flaxseed cake and weed seeds or screenings cake.

One June 22, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8212. Misbranding of McGraw's Herbs of Youth. U. S. \* \* \* v. George W. McGraw (McGraw Remedy Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8897. I. S. No. 10600-m.)**

On May 20, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the